BOMBAY GAZETTE
EXTRAORDINARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 5, 1830.

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We hasten to announce the arrival of the H. Co's. Ship *Berwickshire*, Captian Frederick Madan, from London, left the Downs the 1st March 1830.

Passengers per H. Co's Ship Berwickshire. Mrs. Bell, Adam, Igglesdon and Child, Miss E. M. Burford, Miss J. Adam, Miss J. Wright, Lieut. Col. T. Burford, 14th N. I., D. C. Bell, Esqre., Lieut. Igglesdon, Indian Navy, Messrs. G. Hadden, J. E. Hallett, and W. E. Frine, Writers; Messrs J. Vincent, E. M. Milne, G. A. Pruen, and T. C. Pownall, Cadets; Mr. G. L. Rigby, Indian Navy, and Mr. Duff Jent, Servant.

On the 12th Febry. in the House of Commons "Mr. STUART "gave notice that on the 3rd of March he would move for the "production of any correspondence that had taken place between "His Majesty's Government of Bombay, respecting the disputes "which had taken place between the Governor of Bombay and the "Supreme Court of Judicature of that Presidency.

On the 7th of February a ballot was ta ken at the East India House for the election of a Director, in the room of Richard Chicheley Plowden Esq. deceased. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the election to have fallen on ROBERT CUTLAR FERGUSSON, Esq.

We find the following in the TIMES of the 18th February "SIR "J. GRANT is we understand, recalled as a Judge, but means to re-"main in India, and practise as a barister."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

HASTINGS, JAN. 26.—Arrival off Port, the *Annandale*, Fergusson, from Bombay.

DEAL, FEB. 9.—The *Proctector*, from Bombay.

Parliament was opened by Commission on the 4th of Febry., the following is the King's Speech, which was read by the LORD CHANCELLOR.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that his Majesty receives from all Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their desire to maintain and cultivate the most friendly relations with this country.

"His Majesty has seen with satisfaction that the war between Russia and the Ottoman Porte has been brought to a conclusion.

"The efforts of his Majesty to accomplish the main objects of the Treaty of the 6th July 1827, have been unremitted.

"His Majesty having recently concerted with his Allies, measures for the pacification and final settlement of Greece, trusts that he shall be enabled at an early period, to communicate to you the particulars of this arrangement, with such information as may explain the course which his Majesty has pursued throughout the progress of these important transactions.

"His Majesty laments that he is unable to announce to you the prospect of a reconciliation between the Princes of the House of Braganza.

"His Majesty has not yet deemed it expedient to re-establish upon their ancient footing his Majesty's diplomatic relations with the kingdom of Portugal; but the numerous embarrasments arising from the continued interruptions of these relations increase his Majesty's desire to effect the termination of so serious an evil.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"His Majesty has directed the Estimates for the current year to be laid before you. They have been framed with every attention to economy and it will be satisfactory to you to learn that his Majesty will be enabled to propose a considerable reduction in the amount of the public expenditure without impairing the efficiency of our naval or military establishments.

"We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you that although the national income, during the last year; has not attained the full amount at which it had been estimated, the diminution is not such as to cause any doubt as to the future prosperity of the Revenue.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen.*

"His Majesty commands us to acquaint you that his attention has been of late earnestly directed to various important considerations connected with improvements in the general administration of the law.

"His Majesty has directed that measures shall be submitted for your deliberation, of which some are calculated, in the opinion of his Majesty, to facilitate and expedite the course of justice in different part of the United Kingdom and others appear to be necessary preliminaries to a revision of the practice and proceedings of the Superior Courts.

"We are commanded to assure you that his Majesty feels confident that you will give your best attention and assistance to subjects of such deep and lasting concern to the well-being of his people.

"His Majesty commands us to inform you that the export in the last year of British produce and manufactures, has exceeded that of any former year.

"His Majesty laments that notwithstanding this indication of active commerce, distress should prevail among the agricultural and manufacturing classes in some parts of the United Kingdom.

"It would be most gratifying to the paternal feelings of his Majesty to be enabled to propose for your consideration measures calculated to remove the difficulties of any portion of his subjects, and at the same time compatible with the general and permanent interests of his people.

"It is from a deep solicitude for those interests that his Majesty is impressed with the necessity of acting with extreme caution in reference to this important subject.

"His Majesty feels assured that you will concur with him in assigning due weight to the effect of unfavourable seasons, and to the operation of other causes which are beyond the reach of legislative controul or remedy.

"Above all, his Majesty is convinced that no pressure of temporary difficulty will induce you to relax the determination which you have uniformly manifested to maintain inviolate the public credit, and thus to uphold the high character and the permanent welfare of the country."

When the Lord Chancellor had finished reading the Speech, the Commons retired and their Lordships adjourned till Five o'clock.—

MORN. CHRO.—JAN. 26.

The relapse of Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald has, we believe, destroyed all hope of his ability to resume his functions, and his successor (it is understood) is to be M. Herries, who is to be succeeded at the Mint by Lord Chandos. We take it for granted that so young a statesman is not likely to be a member of the Cabinet; we hear, however, that he is a good dogged man of business, and perfectly fit for the appointment allotted to him.

MORN. CHRO.—JAN. 27.

THE LATE MR TIERNEY.

Mr. Tierney departed this life on Monday [illegible] o'clock in the day. He had laboured [illegible] heart for many years—certainly [illegible] to dropsical effusions in [illegible] cough and difficulty [illegible] uneven ground [illegible] never [illegible] hour, and Mr. Tierney never appeared in higher spirits. The day on which he died he transacted a great deal of business, and was very cherful. About two o'clock the servant announced Colonel Phipps; and, to the horror of himself and the Colonel, Mr. Tierney was found quite dead, sitting in his arm-chair, with his head reclining a little on one side, in the position in which he occasionally took a nap. His Physician was of opinion, that, feeling perhaps a little faint or drowsy, Mr. Tierney had reclined his head against the chair, and thus changed the one state of existence for the other, not only without the slightest pain, but without the least consciousness of the awful transition.

EAST INDIES.

Morning Chronicle,—January 29.

The following singular Letter from Lord Ellenborough has been published:

"India Board, Feb. 21.

SIR—I had not intended to write to you until I could communicate to you the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown upon the difference which appears to have taken place between you and the Supreme Court of Bombay; but the Chairs have just informed me that they wrote to you by a vessel which sails to-day, and I am unwilling that you should not receive a letter from me at the same time,

"I believe there is but one opinion in this country as to the conduct of the Supreme Court. Their law is considered bad law; but then, errors in matters of law are nothing in comparison of those which they have committed in the tenour of their speeches from the Bench.—Had Sir Charles Chambers lived, I think he must have been displaced. Sir J. Grant seems to have confirmed himself more strictly to a legal argument. He may have been led by his erring chief; still there is much to censure in his conduct: and, although I think it will probably not be considered necessary to recall him, his case is by no means decided upon. I am to have some conversation upon it with the Chancellor in a few days. We are so much occupied with our Roman Catholic Relief Bill at present, that we have little time for other matters, however important; to this circumstance must be attributed the delay which has occured on the part of the Law Officers. There was none in sending the case to them. In the mean time, the King has, on my recommendation, made your Advocate-General, Mr. Dewar, Chief Justice. I advised this appointment, because that gentleman appears to have shown ability and discretion duriug the late conflict with the Supreme Court, and because he appears to take a right view of the law, and to be on terms of confidence with you.

"I thought the putting him over Sir J. Grant's head would more do to notify public opinion than any other measure I could at once adopt; and you have him in action two months sooner, than you could have any other sent from here. I hope this arrangement will be satisfactory to you.

"The Puisne Judge appointed in the room of Sir C. Chambers is Mr. William Seymour, of the Chancery Bar. The Lord Chancellor has a very good opinion of him, and generally, I think, he appeared to have higher claims than any other candidate. He is a gentleman in his manners, and a man of cultivated mind. He seems to have right notions of his duty, and of the law which has been so strangely misinterpreted. He will rather support Government than use the authority of the Supreme Court as means of raising opposition. At least, if he is not all this, I have been deceived in him. He will embark in less than two months. He will probably be knighted before he sails; and as it will not be right that the Chief Justice alone should not be knighted, we must consider in what manner that can be best effected. I believe it may be done by patent; but My present idea is to empower you, as Governor, to confer the honour of knighthood on Mr. Dewar. This will evidently place the Governor above the Court. It will mark you out as the King's respresentative; you may make the ceremony as imposing as you please. I have written to the Heralds' Office to know if the thing could be done according to precedents.

"It is as yet undecided, the Law Officers not having as yet given their opinion as to the law whether a declaratory act will be required Perhaps the opinions of the Law Officers and those which I may obtain of the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chief Justice, may be sufficient to induce Sir J. Grant to revise his notions of law. At any rate, no more mischief can happen, as he will be like a wild elephant led away between two tame ones.

"As we may not impossibly renew the Charter next year, we may take that opportunity of rectifying the expressions of the Act of Parliament, should they require it. Many persons think it would be inexpedient to open a discussion on Indian matters this year, if it could be avoided, But, as I tell you, no decision is yet come to.

"You will see that there is no intention of deserting you. You have acted with much firmness and prudence. I entirely agree in the view you have expressed of the dangerous consequences which would result from the extension beyond the limits of the Presidency of the powers claimed by the Supreme Court. Orders have been given for expediting the patent of the Chief Judge.

"It is with deep regret that I heard that the Company and the country are so soon to lose your services in India. I could not ask you to stay one hour to the danger of your valuable life; but I am confident you will stay till you have re-established the authority of government in the opinion of the natives. I trust, indeed, that the unbending firmness you have displayed will have prevented much of the evil which might have been expected to flow from the conduct of the Judges.

"I am going to send you a very excellent new Bishop whenever Doctor James resigns—Mr. J. M. Turner. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and indeed, all the Bishops I have seen, are quite satisfied that Mr. Turner is as fit a man as could have been selected. He will be mild and firm; he is a very good and pious man, without worldly notions, really devoted to his high calling.

"I feel satisfied that you will act with the same firmness under all circumstances, and at the same time with moderation and discretion. You may thus depend upon the support of the Board of Controul, which I have the honour of presiding over.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) "ELLENBOROUGH.

"Sir J. Malcolm, G. C. B."

PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—FRIDAY.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH's LETTER.

Mr. SPRING RICE rose to present a petition from the Merchants and Traders of Limerick, in favour of the opening the trade to India and at the same time, he begged leave to ask a question of the Hon. Gentleman, whom he saw in his place, connected with the affairs of India letter had lately appeared in the public prints, which, as it uncontradicted up to the present time, he was obliged to co ine document. It purported to be a letter from the N at the head of the Board of Control, addressed Governor of Bombay, and it contained sever tive to the renewal of the Charter, and justice in that country. He could satisfied that it could have of the House or, indeed question he had to was a genuine tion to

sion, to assure the Hon. Gentleman that, if any further info demanded, he was not desirous to shrink from the inquiry, afford the fullest satisfaction in his power.—(Hear.)

Mr. BROUGHAM said he was unwilling to enter on a the document until the exact terms of the genuine letter we House; but, if they were any thing like those contained now in circulation, he must declare that, in his opinion th totally incapacitated for the office which he held.—(Hear. must observe that Mr. Brougham spoke in a very low tone. fully heard in the gallery.] He must enter his protest agai trine laid down by the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, t ments urged by the writer of that letter against the charac pendence of the Judges in India should be treated with because they were conveyed under the seal of privacy and c (Hear, hear.) Now he could only say that he felt the deepe a person high in the confidence of his Majesty could be fou as to permit himself to indulge in observations of such a nat particular subjects which he had selected.

Mr. GEORGE BANKES rose to explain that he had alr sed his belief that the Noble Lord could not state whether circulation in England was genuine or not, because he had copy of that which he had written; and he would repeat th ment conld never have been procured unless the basest private confidence had taken place.—(Hear.)

Mr. TRANT said he should be sorry to see the Hon. Limerick found any motion on a document, however extraor ture was which had been put in circulation by such dishonou (Hear.) If confidential communication between public men w violated, there was a total end to that unreservedness and ha were so essential to the conduct of public affairs. No adva be taken of the private letter of one gentleman to another an ing could place the document in question on any oth public footing. Knowing indeed as well as he did, he felt ca protest against any question being raised on such a foundation

Mr. S. RICE said he wished, for the satisfaction of the Hon. spoke last, to explain in what manner the document had f into the world, but he had not the power to do so. The House to do with that consideration. The paper was there, and that for the House of Commons.—(Hear.) If it were a docu responsible individual in the service of the Crown, it shou on its merits, and the disgrace might be suffered to remain on the person who had violated private confidence. The Noble had written the letter had committed a decided breach of person who broke the trust. which had been reposed in hi the letter to the world, was equally culpable; but the Hou still more guilty if it refused to notice the fact when clear before it.—(Hear.) If this were suffered to pass over. have any idea where private communication between offi might be supposed to end; but it was time to look about on tapis as the appointment of Judges and the renewal of Ch thus sweepingly dealt with.—(Hear.) It was not for the Hous how the document was obtained: there it was and it must by its own merits.

Mr. HUME said he was in possession of a copy of the lett which had been transmitted to him from India. It was also every newspaper in Calcutta and Bombay, and it was evid object of those publications was to give Sir John Malcolm a the King's Courts—(Hear)—and that it might be said. in Sir John Malcolm and the Board of Control. that the Cou ceive their orders from Government, and do or not whatever proper.—(Hear.) It had been spread abroad. in every par that two individuals were to manage the Judge. and he to a wild elephant brought to submission by two tame ones (laughing.) It was supposed that Sir John Malcolm had given that letter in order that he might use the King's name Monarch, and say to Mr. Dewar "Rise, Sir John."—(Loud l the House refused to take notice of the letter, from hence nations of India would relinquish all hopes of justice, that his Honourable Friend would bring forward the subject likely to command the fullest investigation.

Mr. GEORGE BANKES did not understand what doctrines able Member (Mr. Brougham) accused him of inculcating. He no doctrines, but had merely stated facts, in answer to the ques Honourable Member for Limerick; but if he were fixed with any, they would not amount to more than an opinion he had off ly. that an individual should not be judged by his private the whole tenor of his public conduct was before the country. was true that letter in circulation in Calcutta differed with that London, but there were no means of ascertaining which, or strictly correct, because the Noble Lord had kept no copy of th had written.

Lord ASHLEY said, as an Hon. Gentleman had been unders that private letters had been sent out to India to contravene p ments proceeding from the Board, he must say that so lon the honour to be connected with it no such thing had occurred.—

Mr. BROUGHAM said the whole face of the argument in f Noble Lord was, that the letter was private. and strictly confid opinion it was official in its form, though Heaven knew its more unofficial than any which he had ever seen coming from se ter. But he confessed he heard it contended, with some degree the document was justifiable, when he considered that the Mini had thought proper in such a shape to inform the Governor tha should be made dependent on him.—(Hear, hear.) It was a maxi politicians that the more dependent the Judge was made, the m was to agree with the Civil and Military Governor, and to hav will of his own on any subject in which they thought proper (Hear.) It did not alter the nature of such a communication tha in confidence and privacy; nor could he comprehend the necessi isted for this sort of intercourse between the Minister for Eng official Governor, If the letter had been obtained by a br there was no expression of contempt too strong for th procured it; but that was no reason why the N should be exonorated from their responsibili should be excused for the publicatio nivance (though he did not mean t shown, and thereby got into colm show it to. or why that the letter bein he was held from Si the

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liament, because they were a small body, It had been said that the letter was private, ment in that light which embraced every topic, Judges to the renewal of the Charter. But surely and he said it without the least wish to excite exasperabe considered treating the subject with to much levity, Lord said that he forgot what he had written. Was the udge so trifling as not to be worth recollecting? This was kable, because there was some sorry jest about a wild elephant very difficult for even a casual reader to forget. There was good taste, so wretched and so offensive, as must have engraven of the writer. More extraordinary was it still that the writer's uld not serve when he read a letter professing to be his, and his defence on his forgetting particular expressions, which escaped the memory of the most careless observer.

GLIS would observe, that, when his Right Hon. Friend re- he Noble President of the Board of Control had been afflicted ere way, he must put it to him whether some indulgence, llowed for his not recollecting the form of expression used er, written above nine months before, and of which the Noble ept any copy. For his own part, he had no wish to enter scussion of the merits of this letter, if it were a document laid upon the table of the House. When it came there he objection to do so; but he submitted whether late circumstances sufficient claims upon Honourable Gentlemen for their their indulgence.

CKINTOSH said that he had been aware of the misfortune he Honourable Baronet; but what his objection went t. was, nce adopted by the friends of a public officer—namely, his f the nature of his own communication.

GE BANKES thought that the friends of the President of Control would not do him justice if they rested his e plea of forgetfulness generally, and not, as they really did f not recollecting merely the particular expressions of his taking these as they appeared in the papers, there was very rpretation; and it was obvious also that the Noble Lord y justified in not remembering the precise words he had n a communication which he intended to be strictly pri-

NG RICE said that he had not brought the subject forward he case of the Judges in India. nor would he go into the night have been made use of. His reason for mentioning it hat the intention of his Majesty's Government to renew the e Company was therein stated and his wish, in consequence whether that was true.

was then brought up and laid upon the table.—*Morn. Herald,*

TRUCTION of the ARGYLL ROOMS by FIRE.

leven and twelve o'clock last night a great and alarming ut at the Argyl Rooms in Regent-street. It was some time oors were opened after the alarm was given. Fortunately ut little wind. A great number of engines has ened to the plentiful supply of water was procured. Still the whole of was consumed; and about three o'clock this morning, when nt left, the flames were still raging, and only the bare walls tanding. No lives, we are happy to learn, were lost. The and a detachment of soldiers, preserved the most admirable streets. Some of the property was saved, and placed under on the opposite side of Regent-street. The place was strewed removed from the shop. The fire was attributed by some to of the *Fire King's* oven, and by others to preparations for by heating the rooms. The baker's shop in the rear of the remained untouched. Had the wind been as high as for several many houses in Regent-street must have become a prey to ---*Morn. Herald, Feb* 6.

SUICIDE OF LORD GRAPES.

[ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.]

atest excitation prevailed last night, in the west end of the he dreadful death of the above muchlamented nobleman. py circumstances that were currently rumoured, and which have been the primary cause of the melancholy catastrophe. sole subject of conversation at the various club-houses, and ionable places of resort. Many are the rumours connected amentable affair, in which the conduct of an illustrious indiarticularly alluded to. On Sir James Anderson, M. D., who nents at Anglesea House, ascertaining the dreadful nature of d, and finding that his Lordship was quite dead, he returned ly to Anglesea House, and, with as much delicacy as posle known the shocking event to the Noble Marquess and fawere waiting dinner for his Lordship, and who were surpriwant of punctuality. The Noble Marquess became so affected, me moments he was incapable of utterance. Since the unhapion of the Noble Lord from his Lady—the circumstances atwhich are but too well known to the public—various infamous o the cause, which it is impossible for any person not to unhave been made known to the public in the shape of caricahave been exhibitted in the windows of the different print he west end of the metropolis; and since their publication, his has been frequently annoyed by some heartless villain sendanonymous packets containing some of these caricatures. On ast, not many hours before he put an end to his existeuee, ed three packets of these prints, which considerably added, it o his already troubled and excited mind. His Lordship has d him eight children; one son and two daughters are married of his family are at his seat, at Bishop's Clist, near Exeter. tely after the result of the Inquest a messenger was dispatched on Court, to communicate to her Ladyship the result of the in-on.—*The Sun.—Morn. Chro. Feb.* 10.

MORN. CHRO.—FEB. 13.

on of Sir JAMES GRAHAM for a Reduction of Salaries was a speech rising occasionally to a very high pitch of Honourable Baronet consented to withdraw his Re- ed by Mr. DAWSON might be adopted.

justice to the Duke of WELLINGTON, he -General a lesson, which, from the ill not we trust be thrown away Bill (said Sir JAMES) the system of Banking, having in print. He

and feared that such a person would be but too apt to introduce the doctrines of the Camp into the Cabinet, and to incline to recognise no connection between a Prince and his people, but that of stern authority on the one part, and of rigid obedience upon the other. But upon a little reflection he felt disposed to alter his opinion, and to conclude that he who had witnessed the courage and the noble nature of the British people under so many climes [hear!]—that he who had led them so often, and led them invariably to victory—must more than any other man, respect those institutions under which his fellow-countrymen had become brave, and wise, and free, and, he might proudly and truly add, the Lords of human kind [loud cheers]. He found that he had not been mistaken." He who merits this character must trust to other means for securing himself from contempt than the cunning of an Attorney-General.

While mentioning his Grace, we may notice the declaration he made last night in the House of Lords—"I firmly believe," he said, "that notwithstanding the distresses of the nation, temporary as I hope they will be, the country was never in such a high state of preparation for war at any period within my memory. Never in my time was its credit higher, or its power and efficiency for foreign war greater—not even at the period when we were contending against the world in arms [hear, hear!]." There is truth in this—but not perhaps the whole truth. We agree with his Grace that the country never was so powerful as at the present moment, that no want of means would be experienced were we to enter on a foreign war, and that if any power whatever were to presume on our inability to go to war they would find themselves egregiously mistaken; but is there no limit to taxation? If we were to embark in another thirty years' war, how would the taxes be borne? We admit that so long as capital should be consumed in warlike exertions, things might go on swimmingly; but if it be true that taxation means privation, and is equivalent to the rendering the soil of a country more barren, its climate ungenial, the patience of the people under a degree of barrenness corresponding to the interest of between two and three thousand millions of debt may well be questioned. We approve of his GRACE's determination not to commit the country lightly in a war, and only hope that his opinion as to the power of the nation to go to war will not be put to the test of experience in our time.

Ministers meet manfully the clamour which is raised against them on account of the distress of the country. It was well observed by Mr. M. A. TAYLOR, that it ill became the country gentleman to reproach Ministers with the burdens entailed on us by a war which the landholders were the loudest to call for. But we must return to this subject another day.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS AND ORDERS OF THE DAY, WHICH NOW STAND IN THE ORDER BOOK OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1830.

Orders of the Day,—1. Lunatic Licensing Balances Bill;—Committee.

2. Smugglers' Families Maintenance Bill:—Second Reading.

3 Supply;—Committee.

Notices of Motions.—1. Marquess of Chandos---Bill to alter and amend the Laws relating to the preservation of Game.

2. Mr. Portman---Bill to regulate the passing of paupers to Guernsey and Jersey.

3 Mr. Portman—Bill to facilitate the Watching and Lighting of Parishes in England.

4. Mr. Hume---Address to his Majesty for Reduction of Expenditure and Taxation (on going into Committee of Supply.)

5. Mr. O'Connel--Bill to declare and enact that the Publication of Truth is not, and shall not, be deemed a libel.

6 Lord John Russell--Motion on the subject of the arrangements respecting Greece.

7. Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer--Payment of Exchequer Bills---Transfer of Aids (in Committee of Supply).

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1830.

Notices of Motions.—1, Mr. Edward Davenport--Motion upon the distressed State of the Country.

2, Lord Francis Leveson Gower--Bill to Explain "an Act made in the seventh year of his Majesty's reign, with respect to the Assignment and Subletting of Lands and Tenements in Ireland."

3. Mr. Stanley---Bill to Amend the Laws respecting the Leasing Powers of Bishops and Ecclesiastical Corporations in Ireland.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1830.

Notice of Motion--Mr. Secretary Peel—Bill to Abolish all Fees heretofore payable by persons on their Acquittal or other Discharge from any Criminal Charge.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1830.

Notices of Motions.—1. Mr. Secretary Peel—Leave for Bill for ascertaining the Fees and Emoluments of Officers in the Courts of Common Law.

2. Marquess of Blandford—Bill for Regulating Abuses in Election of Members to serve in Parliament.

3. Mr. Slaney—Bill to Declare and Amend that part of the Poor Law, relating to the Employment and Relief of able-bodied Persons, and for the better Rating Tenements which are under a certain annual value.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1830.

Order of the Day.—Tithes Exchange Bill; Second Reading.

Notice of Motion.—Mr. Robert Grant—Bill to Supply a Defect in Act 6 Geo. 4, c. 16, intituled, "An Act to amend the Laws relating to Bankrupts."

Last Day for receiving Petitions for Private Bills.

NOTICE GIVEN ON FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1830.

1. Mr. O'Connell—Bill to alter and amend the Laws relating to Vestries in Ireland [Monday, 1st March.]

2. Colonel Davies—Select Committe on Crown Leases, and the conduct of Mr. Nash [Tuesday 24 March.]

3. Mr. John Stewart—Correspondence between his Majesty's Commissioners for the Affairs of India, or either of them, and any of the Authorities at Bombay, respecting the interference of the Bombay Government with certain proceedings of his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at that Presidency, in the months of August and September, 1828, or at any subsequent period [Thursday, March 4.]

4. Lord Viscount Palmerston—Motion on the Affairs of Portugal [deferred from Thursday 18th February till Thursday, March 4.]

5. Mr. Slaney—Select Committee to inquire into the burthens and restrictions on the manufacture of Malt and Beer, and on the supply of Malt Liquor to the middle and poorer classes [Thursday, March 4.]

6. Mr. Secretary Peel—Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Forgery [Thursday, March 18.]—*Morning Chronicle, Feb.* 15.

MONEY MARKET—CITY, MONDAY.

of the Public Securities has been upwards to-day d from the nature of the business transacted Market was the more firm it being pretty main in the same position as at an bills to a very large amount, to the utmost to render

rrently at 92¾, nt. above quota-

every change for the better, against which the Jobbers are obliged to protect themselves by purchasing, and, by so doing, run counter to their own interests. It is said that upwards of one million of these *Options* will be determined before the Account shall have been adjusted. The Account day in *Options* will be on the 24th, and that for the general settlement on the following day.

Money continues extremely abundant, and the more so, in consequence of the reports in circulation of the intention of the Bank Directors to discount bills at 3 per cent. Ministers, it is added are most urgent for the adoption of this measure. The New Four Cents. left off at 102, and the Four per Cents. of 1826 so high as 106. In the 3½ per Cents. there was no alteration beyond what they fetched on Saturday.

At the Foreign Market some very extensive transactions were entered into, especially in Spanish and Brazilian Bonds, though the fluctuation in the latter did not exceed ¼ per cent.

By the arrivals from Paris, we find that Spanish Bonds had experienced some depression there, and produced so large a supply early to-day, that the price dropped from 13¼, at which they left off on Saturday, to 12¼, and looked very heavy till the dealers learned that the advices from Holland, by the regular mail, communicated a considerable improvement the smaller description of Bonds having been sold at 20, and those for 10*l.* 10*s.* and upwards, at 17½. All the sellers then turned buyers, and the price rose immediately to 14¼—maintained up to the termination of business.—*Morn. Chro., Feb.* 16.

THE ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE DESTROYED, AND FIFTEEN HOUSES BY FIRE.

Between one and two o'clock this morning, one of the most alarming fires which we have witnessed for some years in the metropolis, broke out in the English Opera House, in the Strand. The fire, we understand, is supposed to have first commenced underneath a portion of the stage, where some gas pipes had been laid down yesterday, and from which the stench of an escape of gas had been sensibly felt during the evening. From whatever cause, however, it proceeded, or the precise spot whence it first appeared, is mere matter of conjecture; for when discovered the flames had assumed an appalling power, and were bursting forth from the roof of the Theatre. So rapid was its progress, that in the space of about fifteen or twenty minutes from its first discovery, the whole body of the Theatre was on fire. The flames ascended in a vast volume, thirty or forty feet above its roof, and spread with a violence which threatened destruction to the whole of the mass of buildings, which is confined by Exeter-street on the one side, by Catherine street on the other, and by the Strand in front, Looking down Esete-street at one time, the flames were seen passing from house to house with almost as much rapidity as a fire kindled among stubble. One after another they seemed to be embraced by the flames, until the whole side of Exeter-street, with the exception of that well-known tavern, the Fountain, became a burning mass. In the rear of Exeter-street, there is a small court between the Fountain and the back of the Theatre. The houses in it also caught, and were burning at the time we went to press. At about two o'clock the roof of the theatre fell inwards, and in some degree smothered the flames, so as to prevent their extending to *The Courier* Newspaper and other houses in the Strand, which seemed every instant before to be devoted to destruction. The wall, however, of the Theatre, which runs behind these houses, being of great thickness, and not perforated with any of the usual openings for doors or windows, formed a complete protection to the houses which were immediately connected with it, and enabled the fire-engines, which by this time had collected in great force, to direct their attention to the preservation of other portions of the houses in the vicinity of the Theatre, which were more immediately endangered. No lives were lost, as far as we could ascertain, up to a late hour of this morning; but the loss of property must be very great, as, from the inflammable nature of the materials in the Theatre, and the wind setting nearly north, about a dozen houses were thoroughly on fire, and burning furiously before any engine could be brought to play upon them. We do not know at what time the firemen were apprised of the necessity for their presence, but nearly an hour elapsed from the first discovery of the flames before any engine made its appearance; and when they did arrive there was for some time that usual want of water which has been so often complained of, so often lamented, and which seems to be wholly without remedy. The Policemen were on the alert, and rendered most effective assistance in rousing the sleeping immates of the houses, in protecting their property, and in keeping off those depredators who on such occasions are ever on the alert to pilfer from the unhappy sufferers the few valuables with which they may have been enabled to effect their escape. At the time we are writing (five o'clock), fifteen houses and the Theatre are said to be wholly destroyed, while the fire is still burning, and there are fears that, notwithstanding the powerful body of water thrown on the flames from Braithwaites steam-engine, and all the engines of the Fire Offices, that many more houses must become the prey of its ravages before it can be thoroughly checked. The houses as yet consumed are also of all of a reputation which will not excite much regret for their destruction, if we can separate from it our compassion for their proprietor, Mr. Arnold, who, we fear must be, although partially insured, a loser to a very melancholy extent. Not a single article of scenery, dresses, decorations or properties, has been saved in the Theatre, and little if anything of the property of individuals. A large mirror, shattered to pieces, is to be seen lying in one part of the street; pictures, china, and glass, crumbled or broken into fragments, lie in heaps at another. Beds, bedding, and pieces of furniture, were trodden in the kennel; but little or nothing of the fitting up of the whole of the houses—and in some cases they were expensively fitted up—can be said to be saved. In all fires, there are many melancholy and painful exhibitions of men, women, and children rushing out of their houses almost in a state of nudity to save themselves from destruction, but in the present instance their numbers—the little time given them for preparation, and the alarm and distress pictured in all their countenances—rendered the scene truly appalling. In many cases so sound was the sleep of the inmates, that their doors and windows were almost battered out before they could be aroused to a sense of their situation; and when they did appear, the wildness of their looks and the incoherency of their expressions would, under any other circumstances, have excited feelings of merriment; but, to the credit of all who were present at the first alarm, every compassionate assistance was rendered to the sufferers, and every door in the vicinity was willingly thrown open to receive them. We understand that there was fortunately no money left in the treasury of the Theatre. Mr. Arnold estimates the building itself, with its fittings and properties, to be worth 80,000*l.*; and from their quality, the central situation of the Theatre, and the revenue he derived from it, we apprehend to be not much above its value. The houses in Exeter-street were let from sixty to eighty pounds a year. We are obliged to conclude with the melancholy information, that the fire is still raging, and that it threatens still further mischief.

From the Bombay Courier Extraordinary, June 5th.

The *Edinburgh*, Capt. Bax, may be hourly expected.—All were well on board on the 8th ultimo.

Passengers by the Edinburgh.—Mrs. Fraser, Miss Amelia Hutt, Miss E. J. Morris, Major Fraser, H. M. 40th Regt. Capt. P. Hunter, 1st Lt. Cavalry, Ensign Powell, H. M. 40th Regt. Mr. J. M. Davis, Writer: Mr. D. L. Burn, Cadet; Mr. W. H. Grounds, Indian Navy; Eliza Blenkinsop, Servant.

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